

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS

VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

PUBLISHED IN THE PANJAB,

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,

GUJH, CENTRAL PROVINCES AND BEHAR.

Received up to 26th September, 1878.

POLITICAL.

The *Qudh Akbar* of the 26th September remarks that the
Afghan politics are very complicated.
It is difficult to form a correct opinion
about them. When we anxiously waited to hear the arrival
of our mission at Kabul, the Simla telegraphic message of the
23rd September brought us very sad news. The refusal of the
Amir to receive the mission is sure to lead to the destruction of
Afghanistan as an independent State. No sovereign has ever
refused to receive a foreign ambassador. We did not expect
that the Amir would commit such a foolish act, especially when
we remembered that there had long been a friendly alliance bet-
ween him and the Government of India, and the latter had con-
ferred great favors upon him. He will now have to bear the evil
consequences of his folly, and the British army will have an
opportunity to acquire fame, and the native chiefs to display

Circulation,
820 copies.

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their loyalty. Even if perfidious Russia espouses the cause of the Amir, we have nothing to fear. The London newspapers, which reflect the opinions of the ministers, recommend the adoption of strong measures becoming the dignity of the English Government. We anxiously wait to see what echo St. Petersburg makes to the Kabul question. India has such a deep interest in Afghanistan that she cannot look with indifference at a foreign interference in its affairs.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Safir-i-Hind* of the 14th September, received on the 22nd idem, remarks that the Russians

Afghan Politics.

will probably deceive the Amir of Kabul again. When in the beginning of the present century great internecine disputes raged between the Bārakzāi, to which the Amir belongs, and the Saddozāi tribes, Maharaja Ranjit Singh annexed Peshawar, the Mir tribe Sindh, and the King of Bokhara Balkh; and the Russians, on the one hand, instigated Persia to occupy Herat, and, on the other, promised aid to Dost Muhammad Khan, the father of Sher Ali, in the recovery of Peshawar. In 1839 the British army conquered Kandahar, Ghazni, and Kabul, but the Russians rendered him no aid as they had promised to do. It is rumored that Russia has again promised to assist Sher Ali in regaining possession of the territories on the other side of the Indus, and that a Russian envoy has already arrived at Kabul. But the Amir should not believe the promises of the Russians, England is stronger than any other power on the face of the earth, and she is always averse to unnecessary bloodshed. But if the Amir will refuse permission to our mission to proceed to Kabul (which Heaven forbid), our Government will feel obliged to declare war. There is no reason to doubt that our success will be as less rapid than in the late Kabul campaign. Railways have now been constructed and telegraphs established throughout India. The Government of India can correspond daily with the Home Government by means of telegraph, and the English mail reaches India in three weeks. Above all, the feudatory

chiefs and the native subjects of Her Majesty are perfectly loyal, and ready to sacrifice their lives and property in behalf of the Government. It is surprising that the Amir should warmly welcome the Russian mission, and should be unwilling even to receive our envoy. He should not fail to avail himself of the present occasion to enter into an alliance with the Government of India, because such favorable opportunities do not often occur. True, he has not yet refused to receive our mission, but the failure of the Peshawar Conference last year, and the welcome of the Russian mission at his court this year, raise doubts in our mind.

The *Kavi Vachan Sudha* of the 23rd September publishes a communicated article in which the writer briefly describes the history of British relations with the Amir of Kabul from the year 1857 to the late Peshawar Conference, and argues that the Amir would better promote his interests by entering into an alliance with the Government of India than the Russians.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Aftab-i-Panjab* of the 23rd September, in regard to Afghan politics, remarks that if the Kabul mission succeeds in its object, and the Russians withdraw their embassy, well and good, otherwise the Government of India will feel obliged to declare war. Afghanistan rightfully belongs to the Government of India, which conquered it in 1839, and afterwards restored it to Amir Dost Muhammad, the father of Amir Sher Ali. The interference of Russia in the affairs of Kabul is wholly unjustifiable. But we hope that as soon as the English Government determines to expell the Russians by force from the Amir's capital, they will quietly abandon it of their own accord.

Circulation,
575 copies.

The *Lawrence Gazette* of the 24th September, referring to the camp of exercise which the Government has decided to form next cold season at Hassan Abdul, remarks that a camp was held at

Circulation,
350 copies.

that place some years ago, and its inhabitants impressed with an idea of the English power. It is therefore almost needless to form a camp again at that place. The next camp of exercise should be held at Quettah and Peshawar. These camps will impress the Balochis of Khelat, and the hill tribes living near Peshawar, with an idea of the English power. Moreover, in case it is deemed necessary to occupy Kandahar and Herat, it will be easy to despatch a contingent for the purpose from among the assembled troops at Quettah, and the Peshawar camp will serve as a reserve force for the aid of the Kabul mission which is about to start. Thus to form a camp of exercise at Quettah and Peshawar next cold season would be killing two birds with one stone.

NATIVE STATES.

The *Vakil-i-Hindustan* of the 21st September remarks:

Famine in Kashmir.

It appears from the news received from Kashmir that most fearful distress prevails there. Thousands of men have died of hunger, and numbers of villages are absolutely ruined. A gentleman writing from Kashmir states in his letter that the famine is very severe, that about half the population has been starved to death, and that only Musalmans die, because the Hindus get relief from their friends, the State officials. The writer personally saw dead bodies lying unburied in the Lalab forest on which birds and animals subsisted. No nation is more remarkable for humanity than the English. During the late Orissa famine (*sic*) the policy of Lord Northbrook was to save the lives of the sufferers at any cost. The Government of India and the British public exhibited remarkable generosity during the late Madras famine. But it is to be regretted that the Panjab Government has not paid sufficient attention to the Kashmir famine, nor have the inhabitants of the Panjab raised any subscriptions for the relief of their neighbours. The indifference of the Musalmans is to be specially regretted. If it was mere humanity that prompted their sympathy towards

Circulation,
260 copies.

the Turks, what has become of their humanity now? Certainly the Kashmiris, who are more closely connected with them than the Turks, have stronger claims on their charity.

The *Kol-I-Nar* of the 21st September publishes a long article in refutation of the charges brought against the Kashmir officials by the *Civil and Military Gazette* and

Circulation,
540 copies.

The *Civil and Military Gazette* and the Kashmir famine.

its correspondents regarding the administration of the famine. The correspondents of our contemporary exhibit an utter ignorance of the real state of affairs in their attacks on the Kashmir officials. The correspondent of the *Civil and Military Gazette* remarks that when the crop was damaged during the last cold season by frost, and a scarcity of food apprehended, the people stored up a large quantity of grain, which would enable them to tide over their difficulties until the gathering in of the spring crop, but that the officials took the whole quantity of grain from the owners by force at a low rate, and afterwards sold it to the public at considerably higher rates, which caused a second famine. The European travellers and tourists, adds he, were forbidden to visit Kashmir, so that this arbitrary proceeding of the officials might not transpire. It is to be regretted that our contemporary has accepted the statements of its correspondent as true, without having taken the trouble of enquiring into their truth. The European visitors have been prohibited from going to Kashmir for the simple reason that any large number of them would increase the scarcity, and not with the object of hiding the real state of things, as remarked by our contemporary. The purchase of grain by the State, when a scarcity was apprehended, was based on foresight. The object of the officials in doing this was that in time of scarcity people should be able to obtain grain from the State, and no man perish from starvation. Thus their policy can not be censured, and they have unjustly been called by some writers in newspapers "devils," "oppressors," and "rascals." If we wish to judge of the merits of the famine administration in Kashmir,

we should consider the questions whether the Kashmiris have experienced greater distress from the famine than that ever experienced by the people in any other province, and whether the State has tried to render relief to the people as far as it could or not. Famine has been raging in India for several years past, and thousands of men have perished from starvation. The distress has been so severe that there were grain riots at several large towns, as for instance at Delhi, Meerut, Saharanpur, &c. It should be observed that such are the miseries of the people in the plains where there are railways and telegraphs. It will be remembered that during the famine which broke out in 1833 in the North-Western Provinces and lasted for three years, the people felt the most severe distress. Near the pontoon bridge at Agra another bridge was made, as it were, of dead bodies, and the stream was impeded by it. As regards the relief measures adopted by the Maharaja of Kashmir, His Highness has remitted all kinds of taxes, and even offered rewards to those traders who would import large quantities of grain into Kashmir. The State itself has been importing grain from the Panjab. Relief is rendered gratis to the famine-stricken people. The arrangements already made for the relief of the sufferers having been considered insufficient by the Maharaja, Diwan Anant Ram and other high officials have been summoned from Jammu to devise new relief measures. Hence it is obvious that the measures suggested by the *Civil and Military Gazette* have been anticipated by His Highness, but it is surprising that our contemporary is still unaware of this. Our contemporary also suggests that the passes should be opened. Now we ask it what passes are closed? Had they been closed, how would thousands of Kashmiris have been able to emigrate from Kashmir to the neighbouring British territories? The Maharaja is trying to improve the State as far as possible. Roads are being constructed and telegraphs established. Perhaps no Native State is more anxious for the encouragement and improvement of its industries than Kashmir.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The *Nasimi Agra* of the 20th September, in regard to the case of Babu Umacharan, sub-overseer, Agra, whose house was plundered and burnt, and himself beaten by Mr. Higgin, Assistant Engineer, and some natives (*Vide the Selections* for the week ending the 5th September, 1878, page 784), states that the court has accepted the deed of compromise submitted by the plaintiff. The *Nasimi Agra* condemns the decision of the court on the ground that a case of this kind should not have been disposed of by private compromise.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Qaisar-ul-Akhbar* of the 22nd September complains that the treasuries of one province do not cash the currency notes of another province, which is a source of great inconvenience and loss to the public. The bankers and merchants charge discount on the notes of another circle. The currency notes are issued by the Government of India and not by the local Governments, and therefore the treasury offices should cash notes of every province.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Arya Mitra* of the 20th September remarks that the natives are proverbially averse to innovations. They hate the license tax, because they were not accustomed to such an impost under the old *régime*. To substitute a new tax in the place of an old one to which the people have long been accustomed is no wise policy. The great English statesmen are unanimously of opinion that the natives are incapable of paying any kind of tax. Only the other day Lord Northbrook declared in the House of Lords that the license tax would press heavily upon them, and questioned the policy of substituting an unpopular tax in the place of a popular one. It is true that the license tax has been levied for the relief and prevention of famine, but was it not possible to provide a famine insurance fund by enforcing economy in the administration of the country? We

Circulation,
44 copies.

enjoy every kind of ease and comfort under British rule, which we are very thankful to it. But our happiness is occasionally embittered by the levy of taxes. We hope that the Government will not be unwilling to abolish the license tax, just as it has already greatly modified the Press Act.

Circulation,
1,060 copies.

The *Akhbar-i-Am*, Lahore, of the 25th September, referring to the levy of the license tax in the Panjab, remarks that although the Government has levied the tax with a benevolent object, viz., the relief and prevention of famine, it is not regarded in the light by the tax payer, and has produced great popular discontent, which is not altogether unfounded. The people are already severely suffering from the scarcity of food and sickness, and the imposition of the license tax will considerably aggravate their miseries. Had the Government confined the tax to the grain-dealers and the railway companies, who earned a great deal of money during the late Madras famine, and to the physicians and druggists who are earning a great deal of money in the present season of sickness, there would have been no ground for complaint. Moreover, the exemption of the official classes from the payment of the license tax is unjust. They regularly draw their fixed pay every month, while the artisans and traders are in a lamentable plight, as the articles of European manufacture are now consumed in the country to a very large extent. The Panjab was entitled to special favor at the hands of the Government, as it supplied the Madras Presidency with an immense quantity of grain during the late famine. Is it then just to saddle it with a new tax? Alas! what is now being done in the country.

Circulation,
150 copies.

The *Bharat Bandhu* of the 27th September remarks that it is difficult to say how long Urdu will continue to rule in the North Western Provinces. It has long been hoped that Hindi will be substituted in the place of Urdu as a court language, but that happy day seems to be as remote as ever. Many influential

that persons interfered in behalf of poor Hindi but in vain. It is well known what great inconvenience and loss the use of Urdu as a court language causes to the public. We have personally seen *sharistadars* making gross mistakes in reading Urdu documents. They mistake *pita* for *neti*, *Agarpur* for *Akbarpur*, and so forth; but still the English officials do not protest against the use of Urdu, which is very surprising. Some time ago the forms of summons, &c., were printed both in Urdu and Hindi, but as the *amla* know only Urdu, the Urdu part was only filled up, and the Hindi part left blank. The Government should recognise the claims of Hindi to be adopted as the court language. The High Court should also demand from the pleaders and *mukhtars* a fair knowledge of Hindi.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* of the 15th September, received on the 23rd idem, publishes a communicated article in which the writer, after eulogising the British Government for its justice, protests against the practice of hand-cuffing under-trial prisoners without consideration of their social position or dignity. As soon as a man is charged with any offence, he is arrested by the police, hand-cuffed, and placed into the prison. It is well known that many people by enmity bring false charges against respectable persons simply to have them dishonored in this way. Section 211 of the Indian Penal Code no doubt provides punishment for false accusers, but the provisions of that section are not strictly enforced, because the court scarcely entertains one application out of a hundred for permission to prosecute false accusers under that section. Moreover, no amount of punishment inflicted by the court upon a false accuser can compensate the accused for the public dishonor to which he is exposed by being unnecessarily hand-cuffed. He passes the remainder of his life in grief. Some persons even commit suicide. There is no harm in hand-cuffing thieves, robbers, and persons of bad character, but respectable

Circulation,
350 copies.

prisoners should not be put in irons, and released on bail until they are convicted.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Panjab Akhbar* of the 21st September publishes an article communicated by a person who formerly belonged to the Thuggee police, in which the writer, after praising the police of the Thuggee department for the services they rendered during the mutiny, and referring to the fact that they are always exposed to great danger in the discharge of their duties, urges their claims to pension. All other Government servants are eligible to pension. But as regards the Thuggee police, to say nothing of the *najibs* and *dafadars* even the *tumandars* who have served the Government for thirty or forty years, do not get pensions. They have no means of earning a livelihood in their old age, and are ashamed to beg alms. The Thuggee police for the whole of Rajputana is composed only of 260 *najibs*, 25 *dafadars*, and 5 *tumandars*. They should be all declared eligible to pension.

Circulation,
350 copies.

The *Mirat-ul-Hind* of the 15th September, received on the 23rd idem, suggests two alterations in the revised rules framed by the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh for the qualification, admission, and enrolment of pleaders, and published in the *North-Western Provinces and Oudh Gazette* of 19th May, 1877. In accordance with the provisions of rule IV a candidate must, within the month of June, submit to the Registrar, Judicial Commissioner's Court, his application for permission to present himself for examination, and a certificate of his having, within three years of the date of his application, passed in the English language the pleaders' examination held at Allahabad by the High Court. But although the pleaders' examination prescribed by the High Court is held in January, the results of the examination are generally not published before the end of July, and therefore how is it possible for a candidate for the examination prescribed by the Judicial Commissioner to

submit, within the month of June, a certificate of his having passed the pleaders' examination held at Allahabad. There-fore a candidate for examination, instead of being required to submit his application within the month of June, should be required to submit his application within one month after the publication of the results of the pleaders' examination held at Allahabad. The introduction of this alteration in rule IV will also necessitate an alteration in rule II which provides that the examination will be held annually in the month of September or October. Rule II should simply provide that the date of the examination will be notified in the local *Government Gazette*.

The *Kárnámah* of the 23rd September, in regard to the Husainabad Endowment Act, which received the assent of His Excellency the Governor-General on the 5th September, 1878, remarks: We stated on a former occasion that there was no need of a special legislation for the management of the Husainabad endowment at Lucknow, because the Government was fully authorised by the deed of gift to interfere in case of mismanagement. Moreover, the enactment of a special Act would be considered by the public as an unjust interference in religious matters. However, the Government of India has deemed it necessary to pass Act XV of 1878. In accordance with the terms of the deed of gift, the power of nominating trustees is to remain in the hands of the pensioners, and the trustees will nominate the Secretary. Thus obviously the Act in no way interferes with the provisions of the deed of gift, and therefore we publish below a translation of the Act in order to remove all doubts and fears from the mind of the public. (Here an Urdu translation of Act XV of 1878 is published).

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Kárnámah* of the 23rd September, in the course of an article headed "Lucknow," remarks that it is the wish of the Government

Circulation,
275 copies.

to purchase the interest of the zamindars and ryots in the trees planted by them by the sides of roads. This measure far from doing good will produce several evil results. First, the average price of such trees in each district will be at least seventeen or eighteen thousand rupees, while the Government has sanctioned only five hundred rupees as compensation to zamindars for each district. Secondly, no man will for the future plant any trees owing to the interference of the Government. Thirdly, the officials will unnecessarily be subjected to great trouble and inconvenience in punishing people who illegally pluck fruits or cut wood from the trees belonging to Government. Fourthly, in case the Government finds that the cost of protecting the trees exceeds the income derived from them, it may decide to cut and sell them, but the cutting of trees will deprive the travellers of shade, and thus be a source of inconvenience to them.

Circulation,
200 copies.

The *Vakli Hindustan* of the 21st September, referring to the strong opposition provoked by Native public opinion. the Vernacular Press Act, remarks that this is the first occasion in the history of British India on which public opinion has asserted itself in a comparatively strong manner in opposition to the Government. It is to be regretted that it is yet very weak. As soon as it is sufficiently formed, many evils will immediately vanish.

EDUCATION.

Circulation,
155 copies.

The *Pravak Sindhu* of the 23rd September regrets that, in spite of all the efforts of the Government, Muhammadan education is making no satisfactory progress in Berar. The proportion of Muhammadan to Hindu population in the province is one to thirteen, and during the year 1874-75 there were fifty-one Hindustani against three hundred and seventy-eight Marathi schools, i.e., the number of Hindustani schools was almost double of what it ought to have been. But still the Hindustani schools did not thrive. The experience of many

years has demonstrated that it is waste of money to maintain separate schools for Muhammadan children. Captain Szczeponski suggested that Urdu classes should be attached to Marathi schools instead of maintaining separate Hindustani schools, and accordingly the director tried the experiment at three places in 1876, and had the satisfaction to record its success in the educational report for 1876-77. The *Sindhu* agrees with the educational inspector in thinking that the cause of the failure of Hindustani schools is that the Muhammadan inhabitants of the province are comparatively poor, and that Hindustani is the court language. The *Sindhu* then asks the influential classes of Musalmans to encourage education among the poor classes, and remarks that for the present it will be quite sufficient to open Urdu classes in Marathi schools instead of maintaining separate Hindustani schools.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

The *Urdu Akhbār*, published in Marathi at Akola, of the 21st September, on the authority of its correspondent, remarks that the long continuance of cholera at Washim, Berar, may be attributed to the carelessness of the municipal committee, and urges that Balaji Naik Dande, the secretary to the committee, should be dismissed from the service, as he is not fit for that post.

Circulation,
155 copies.

The *Pramod Sindhu* of the 23rd September, in its local news column, remarks that the new secretary to the municipal committee of Umraoti has begun to make some improvements in the town. But the committee should bear in mind that instead of spending a great deal of money on the improvement of the principal streets and thoroughfares, it is better to improve the lanes, some of which are in a very neglected state. We have repeatedly urged the construction of drains, but only *kachha* channels have been dug by the sides of lanes and streets for conveying away the rain. The com-

Circulation,
155 copies.

mittee should assign a certain sum of money every year for the construction of drains.

Circulation,
220 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* of the 25th September extremely laments the death of Charles Currie, Esq., the late Judicial Commissioner of Oudh, and states that the Lucknow Reform Club and the *raees* of the city intend to present a letter of condolence to Captain Fendall Currie, the Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow. The *Oudh Akhbār* also asks the nobility and gentry of Lucknow to perpetuate the memory of the deceased in some suitable form.

A correspondent of the same paper, of the 26th September, complains of the extortions practised by brokers at Bombay upon the Muhammadan pilgrims to Mecca.

The extortions practised by brokers at Bombay upon the Muhammadan pilgrims to Mecca.

The brokers exact much higher rates of ship-fare from the pilgrims than they themselves pay to the master of the ship. Moreover, they deceive the passengers also in regard to the dates of departure of ships. As for instance a ship belonging to Haji Qasim Sahab was advertised to sail from Bombay on the 11th Ramzán. About five hundred pilgrims secured tickets through the brokers. The lowest rate of fare charged by the brokers was Rs. 21, while they paid the master of the ship only at the rate of Rs. 12. The writer, writing under date the 19th Ramzán, says that the ship has not yet started.

Circulation,
625 copies.

The *Khair Khwah Panjab* of the 21st September asks the commissioner of Amritsar and the deputy commissioner of Sialkote to appeal to the well-to-do classes of the district for relief on behalf of the poor immigrants from Kashmir.

The need of relief to the poor immigrants in Sialkote.

LIST OF PAPERS EXAMINED.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1 <i>Asbab-i-Panjab</i>	Lahore	Urdu	Bi-weekly,	Faqir Muhammad,	Sept. 23rd & 26th, 1878.	Sept. 26th & 28th respectively.	575 copies.
2 <i>Agra Akhbar</i>	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Khweja Usaf Ali,	" 21st	" 25th	185 "
3 <i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Kamta Prasad	" 25th	" 24th	90 "
4 <i>Akhbar-i-Azam</i>	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Mokand Ram	" 25th	" 27th	1,050 copies (including 360 copies taken by Govt.)
5 <i>Akhbar-i-Tamanna</i> , Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	" 24th	" 25th	115 copies.
6 <i>Akhbaron la Qiblah</i> - Lahore	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fateh-ud-din	" 21st	" 24th	200 "
7 <i>Akmal-ul-Akhbar</i> - Delhi	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Fakhr-ud-din.	" 22nd	" 26th	100 "
8 <i>Aligarh Institute Gazette</i> - Aligarh	Aligarh	Urdu - Eng - lish.	Bi-weekly	Hon'ble Sayyid Ahmad Khan, Bahadur, C. S. I.	" 21st & 24th	" 23rd & 26th, respectively	254 copies (including 40 copies taken by Govt.)
9 <i>Arya Mittra</i> - Benares	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Babu Bhutnath	" 20th	" 22nd	44 copies.
10 <i>Ashraf-ul-Akhbar</i> - Delhi	Delhi	Urdu	Tri-monthly	Mirza Khan	" 21st	" 24th	100 "
11 <i>Benares Akhbar</i> - Benares	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Bishwa Nath Bhutta	" 19th	" 26th	77 "
12 <i>Benar Sanachar</i> - Akola	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Khande Rao Balaji,	" 22nd	" 25th	250 "
13 <i>Bharat Bandha</i> - Aligarh	Aligarh	Hindi - Eng - lish.	Ditto	Tota Ram.	" 20th & 27th	" 22nd & 26th, respectively.	155 "
14 <i>Boston-ul-Ashiqin</i> - Lucknow,	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	Muhammad Vazir Ali.	" 20th	" 25th	...

List of papers examined—(continued).

NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
15 Dabdabab Qaisri	Bareilly	Urdu	Weekly	Raj Bahadur.	Sept. 31st	1878.	190 copies.
16 Dabdabab Sikandri,	Rampur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain Khan.	" 23rd	"	480 "
17 Ghara Jang Potri,	Aligarh	Hindi-Urdu,	Bi-monthly,	Badri Prasad	Ashwan badi 2nd or 13th Sept.	" 23rd	579 "
18 Gwalior Gazette	Gwalior	Ditto	Weekly	Najaf Khan	Sept. 15th	" 22nd	"
19 Jaspur Akhbar	Jaipur	Urdu	Ditto	Raj Ganesht Lal	" 20th	" 23rd	125 "
20 Jaspur Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yaqub.	" 24th	" 26th	190 "
21 Karamnash	Lucknow,	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. J. Craven	" 25th	" 26th	278 "
22 Kankab-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly,	Chinta Mani Sarma	" 26th	" 27th	526 "
23 Kavi Vachan Sudha,	Benares	Hindi	Weekly	Sayyid Mir Hasan,	" 23rd	" 28th	276 "
24 Khair Khosh-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdu	Ditto	Divan Chand	" 26th	" 28th	185 "
25 Khair Khosh-i-Panjab.	Gurgaon	Ditto.	Bi-monthly,	"	" 21st	"	625 "
26 Khab-i-Nur	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Jawwad Ali	"	"	500 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
27 Lark-i-Mahfuz	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Mehndi Husain Khan.	" 20th	" 24th	350 "
28 Lawrence Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	" 24th	" 28th	350 "
29 Lytton Gazette	Delhi	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Ram Krishna Hari,	" 22nd	" 24th	200 copies
30 Madras Akhbar	Indore	Marathi	Weekly	Gulam Muhammad Khan.	" 20th	" 27th	225 "
31 Madras Akhbar	Lucknow,	Urdu	Ditto	"	" 22nd	" 23rd	250 "

32 Meerut Gazette	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Kamta Prasad	21st	24th	60
33 Mirat-ul-Hind	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Kishan Narain	15th	23rd	350
34 Mitra Bilas	Lahore	Hindi	Hindi	Bi-monthly	Mokand Ram	23rd	26th	150
35 Mufid-i-Hind	Delhi	Urdu	Urdu	Weekly	Maha Narain	24th	27th	150
36 Mukib-i-Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sayyid Jamil-ud-din.	For the 2nd week of September.	22nd	100
37 Mula-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Nabi Baksh	Sept. 24th	27th	40
38 Najm-ul-Akhbar	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Muhammad Hayat,	17th, 18th, & 19th,	22nd, 23rd and 24th respectively.	350
39 Nasim-i-Agra	Agra	Ditto	Ditto	Tri-monthly	Yudhistar Chandar Das.	20th	23rd	150
40 Nar-i-Afshan	Ludhiana	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Rev. A. P. Kelso	26th	28th	475
41 Oudh Akhbar	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Daily	Sheo Prasad	23rd to 28th	23rd to 28th respectively.	820 copies (including 50 copies taken by Govt.)
42 Oudh Punch	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Sajjad Husain	24th	26th	400 copies.
43 Panjab-i-Akhbar	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	23rd	23rd	300
44 Patiala Akhbar	Patiala	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rikhi Kesh	23rd	27th	240
45 Pramod Sindhu	Umraoti	Marathi	Marathi	Ditto	Ishtvan Gobind Sarker.	"	25th	155
46 Prince of Wales' Gazette	Meerut	Urdu	Urdu	Ditto	"	20th	22nd	50
47 Qaisar-ul-Akhbar	Allahabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Siraj-ud-din Ahmad,	22nd	"	150
48 Rohilkhand Akhbar	Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Harnam Sarup	21st	24th	195
49 Sadig-ul-Akhbar	Bhawalpur	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Lal Singh	16th & 23rd	22nd & 28th, respectively.	160
50 Safir-i-Budhand	Muzaffarnagar.	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Rao Amar Singh	18th	24th	100
51 Safir-i-Hind	Amritsar,	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	"	14th	22nd	200
52 Sayyid-ul-Akhbar	Delhi	Hindi-Urdu	Hindi-Urdu	Tri-monthly	Murali Lal	20th	25th	86
53 Shola-i-Tar	Cawnpore	Urdu	Urdu	Weekly	Haider Ali	24th	26th	275
54 Sohail Hind	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain,	"	27th	146

List of papers examined.—(concluded.)

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.		DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.	
						1878.	1878.		1878.	1878.
55	Urdu Akhbar	Dalhi	Urdu	Weekly	Kishan Chand	24th	27th	...	60	copies.
56	Ditto	Akola	Marathi	Ditto	Ditto	21st	"	...	150	"
57	Urdu Akhbar (Akola)	Ditto	Urdu	Ditto	Babu Ishan Chand	"	"	...	100	"
58	Vakil-i-Hindustan	Amritsar	Ditto	Ditto	dar.	"	24th	...	260	"
59	Vrit Dhara	Dhar	Marathi	Ditto	Ram Chand Balvant	23rd	27th	...	175	"

ALLAHABAD,

The 3rd October, 1878.

PRIYA DAS,

Government Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.